

GW-1 Related MCP Amendments

- Draft List of Potential Amendments

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/news/advisory-committees/waste-site-cleanup-program-advisory-committee.html>



GW-1 Areas

- **Current Drinking Water Source Areas**

Zone IIs, IWPAs, Zone As, 500' radius around private water supply wells

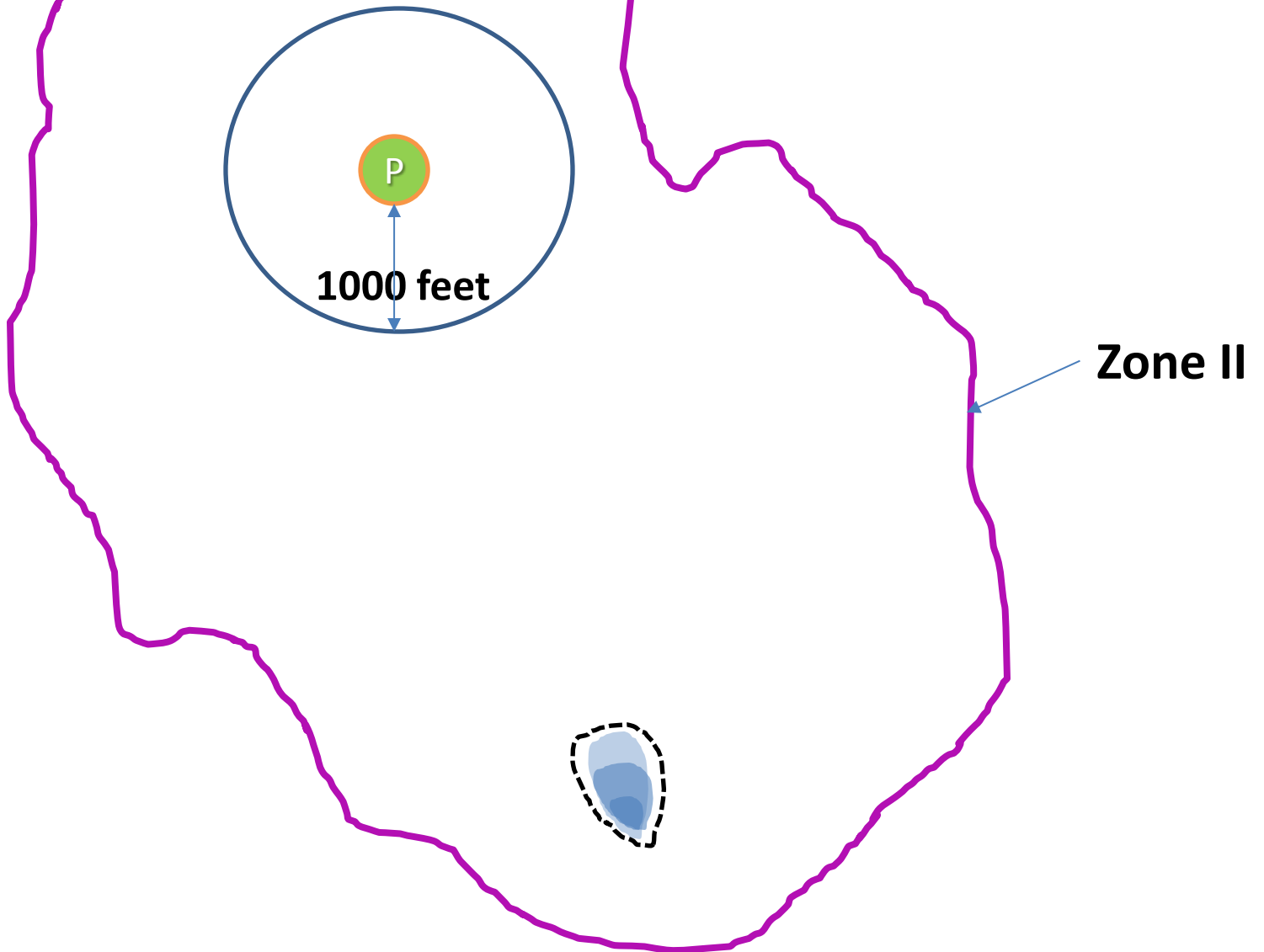
- **Potential Drinking Water Source Areas**

- 500' or more from public water supply distribution pipeline
- Aquifer Protection District
- Potentially Productive Aquifer* ***that has not been excluded as a Non-Potential Drinking Water Source Area***

****PPA = USGS mapped Med and High Yield Aquifers & aquifers east of Cape Cod Canal***



310 CMR 40.0924(2)(b)3.



Potential GW-1 Amendments

PROVISION	POTENTIAL MCP AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
40.0924(2)(b)3.	<p>Currently applies when "Contamination is limited to Oil."</p> <p>Amend to apply to petroleum hydrocarbons (as the constituents that can exceed GW-1, provided...), and also allow for presence of non-oil constituents that meet the GW-1 standards</p>

Potential GW-1 Amendments

PROVISION	POTENTIAL MCP AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
40.0006(12) Non-Potential Drinking Water Source Area <u>NPDWSA</u> definition	<p>Consider expanding GW-1 exceptions by NPDWSA definition changes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• eliminating January 1996 land use date;• aligning definitions with drinking water program... “Commercial and Industrial Uses” should include landfills, waste treatment facilities;• increasing ¼ acre lot size• allowing flexibility in the “completely surround” 100 acre NPDSWA rule.

NPDWSA

Definition

Non-potential Drinking Water Source Area means:

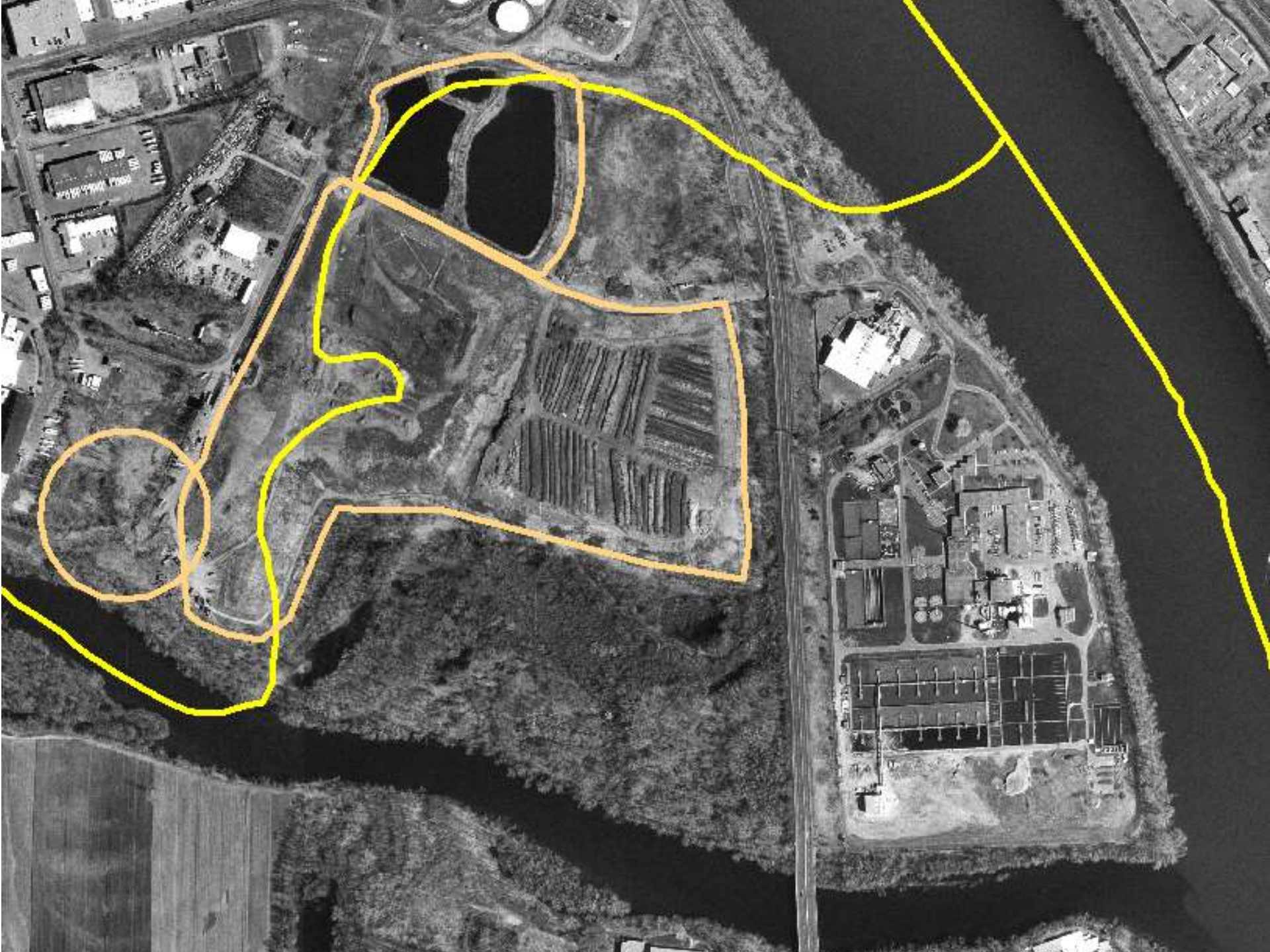
- (a) any Potentially Productive Aquifer or portion thereof which underlies **land which has been developed for one or more of the following uses as of January 1, 1996:**
 - 1. Industry, including:
 - a. heavy industry with facilities that manufacture, store and assemble raw or partially processed products;
 - b. light industry with facilities that manufacture or assemble smaller, partially processed products); and
 - c. warehouses and transportation facilities for bulk products;
 - 2. Commerce, including stores, hotels, offices, shopping centers, restaurants, theaters, parking garages/lots and buildings used to distribute and sell goods and services;
 - 3. Dense residential development and associated uses, including:
 - a. garden apartments (and attached recreational facilities);
 - b. tenements, town or row houses and apartment buildings with associated retail uses;
 - c. high density urban residential development with one to four families **housed on lots less than ¼ acre in size;**
 - d. mobile home parks.
 - 4. Transportation and associated liquid storage facilities, including:
 - a. airports with paved landing strips, hangars, parking areas and related facilities (excluding small airfields without paved landing strips, hangars or other specialized facilities);
 - b. docks, warehouses and related land-based storage facilities for water transportation and commercial fishing;
 - c. rail yards, terminal freight and storage facilities, and rail stations for passengers;
 - d. terminal freight and storage facilities for truck freight;
 - e. bus terminals; and
 - f. divided highways with a right-of-way wider than 200 feet;
 - 5. Urban open space, including:
 - a. open undeveloped land in the midst of urban areas or adjacent to them, including land that has been cleared for urban development;
 - b. buildings with grounds and green space which are used by Institutions to serve large numbers of people (*e.g.*, schools, hospitals, prisons); and
 - c. cemeteries.
- (b) such developed land described in 310 CMR 40.0006: Non-potential Drinking Water Source Area(a) shall encompass an area at least 100 acres in size, but may include areas that have not been developed for the above -listed uses, provided that the land that has not been developed for the above-listed uses is:
 - 1. less than 100 acres in size, and
 - 2. completely surrounded by areas that have been developed for one or more of the above-listed uses.
- (c) those portions of Potentially Productive Aquifers that underlie block groups (defined by the U.S. Census Bureau) identified by the most recent U.S. Census as having a population density equal to or greater than 4,400 persons per square mile; or
- (d) any aquifer or portion of an aquifer categorized as a Non-potential Drinking Water Source Area pursuant to 310 CMR 40.0932(5)(c);



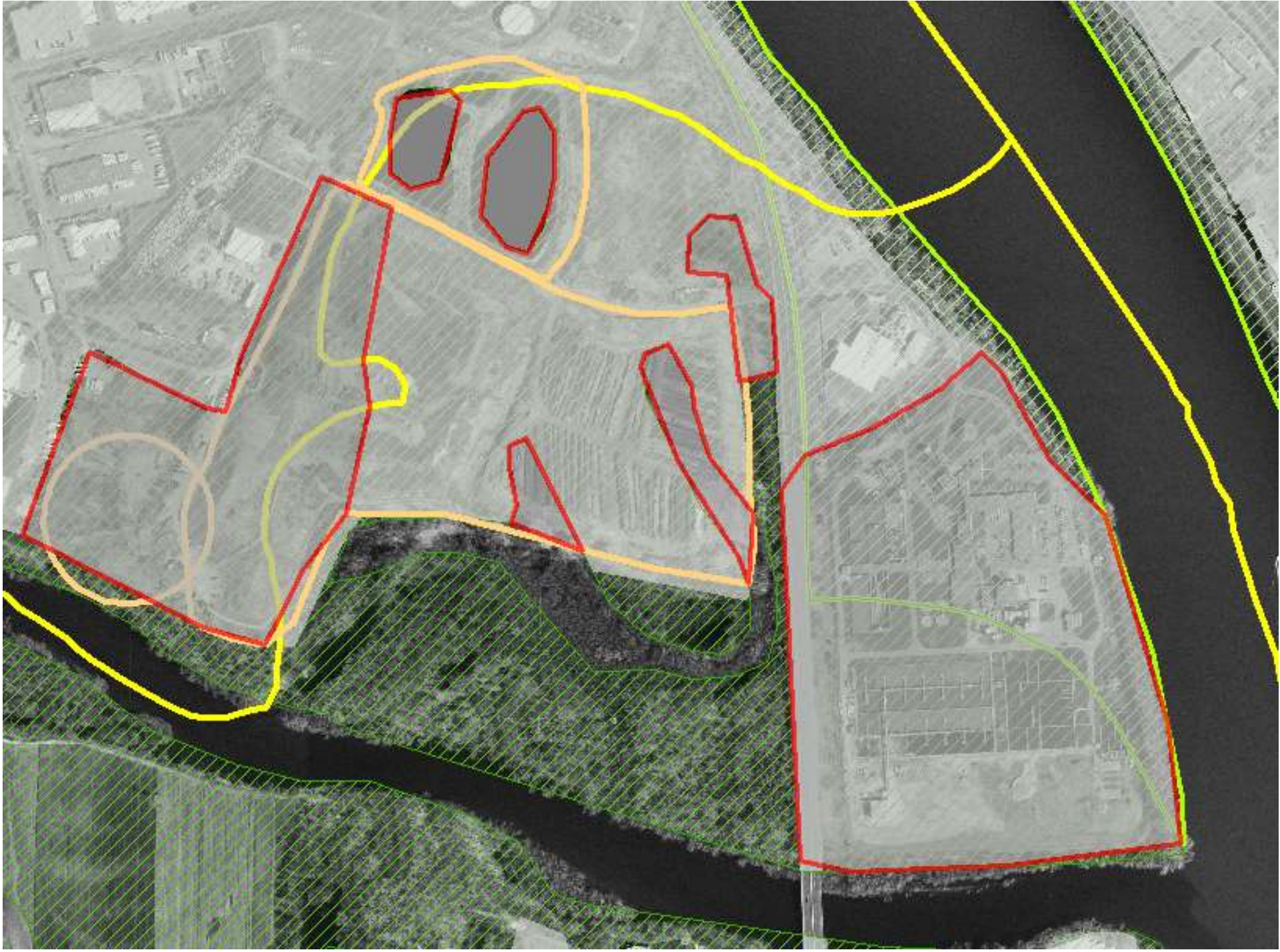










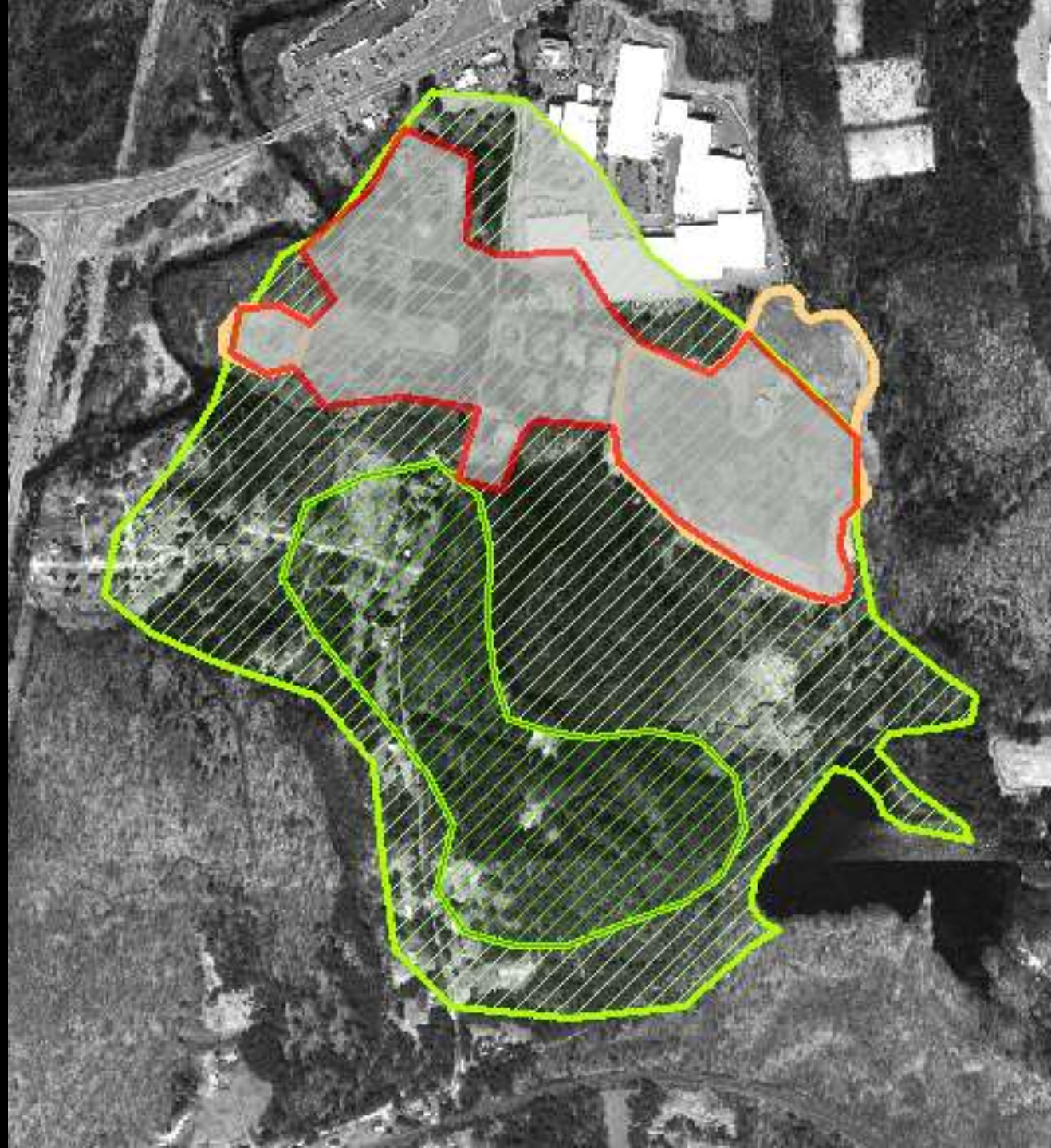












GIS Map Updating

Potential GW-1 Amendments

40.0006(12) Current Drinking Water Source Area definition	Current Drinking Water Source Area definition, specifically Zone A; amend to reflect the GIS mapped Zone As that exclude emergency sources consistent with 310 CMR 22.220B
MOHML	New Method 1 Standards and RCs and RQs for PFOA, PFOS
40.0317(20) Notification Exemption	Currently exemption for releases attributable to leakage or discharges from a public water system is limited to chloroform; expand to the other trihalomethanes associated with such leakage
40.1025 and 40.1026(3)(d)	Revisit remote monitoring requirement for AEPMM treatment systems on private water supply wells. What type of monitoring would apply?
General	Should the MCP require the geolocation of wells and certain other sampling locations or site features? What is the current practice? What are the benefits of having this information and what are the costs of producing/documenting it?